× Carex Deamii in Missouri.—This interesting sedge was described by Hermann (Rhodora **40:** 81. 1938) as a hybrid between *C. Shortiana* and *C. typhina* from Pike County, Indiana. The hybrid has thicker spikes (7–8 mm. wide) and longer beaks (1–1.5 mm. long) of the perigynia than are found in *C. Shortiana*.

It may now be recorded from Missouri on the basis of the following three collections, all in the herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum: Allenton, St. Louis Co., July 30, 1887, *G. W. Letterman* (specimen on right hand side of sheet); swaley margin of shallow sinkhole pond on wooded upland, T 23 N, R 8 W, west part of sect. 15, 4 mi. south of West Plains, Howell Co., June 25, 1955, *Steyermark 78724*; low wet woods in valley of Old Chariton River and bordering New Chariton River where swamp existed but is obliterated, T 62 N, R 16 W, SW ⅛ sect. 27, 2¼ mi. south of Youngstown, Adair Co., Sept. 19, 1955, *Steyermark 79705*. At the last locality both *C. squarrosa* and *C. typhina* were present, but at the Howell County locality only one of the putative parents, *C. Shortiana*, assigned by Hermann, was present, represented by *Steyermark 78725*. Instead of *C. typhina*, the other putative parent assigned by Hermann, there was present *C. squarrosa*, represented by *Steyermark 78723*. It is interesting, therefore, to record a different putative parent at the Missouri locality, i.e., *C. squarrosa*, rather than the one found by Hermann at the Indiana station for × *C. Deamii*.

As this hybrid eventually becomes collected elsewhere, it will be interesting to learn which of the putative parents predominate. The morphological distinctions effected by the hybridization of *C. typhina* and *C. Shortiana* apparently cannot be differentiated from those effected by the union of *C. squarrosa* and *C. Shortiana*. While admittedly *C. squarrosa* and *C. typhina* are related species, separated chiefly by the spreading-divaricate vs. ascending beaks of the perigynia, one would expect some marked differences between the hybrids resulting from crosses of each one of these species with *C. Shortiana*.—Julian A. Steyermark, Chicago Natural History Museum and Missouri Botanical Garden.

An Albino Form of Dipsacus sylvestris.—While botanizing an undeveloped section of Mt. Hope Cemetery in Chicago, Mr. Karl E. Bartel discovered a colony of over fifty plants of a white-flowered *Dipsacus sylvestris*. Over one hundred heads of flowers

were counted. Only one stunted lavender-flowered plant was noted in the group.

Since most other white-flowered plants are recognized with a formal name, it is consistent to provide a name for the present white-flowered teasel.

Dipsacus sylvestris Huds., f. **albidus** Steyerm., forma nova. A forma *sylvestris* recedit corollis albidis.—Illinois: Mt. Hope Cemetery, 115th St., Chicago, Cook Co., Aug. 25, 1957, *Karl E. Bartel 1*, HOLOTYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

TWO NEW STATIONS FOR CAREX PICTA. This rare sedge of anomalous structure was discovered more than a century ago near New Orleans by Drummond. Since then it has been detected in Winston County, Alabama, and in five adjacent counties in south-central Alabama. These are the only stations reported by Mackenzie in North American Flora (1935): if other stations in the southern states have been discovered in the last twenty years they are at present unknown to me. Few sedges have such a disjunct distribution, and these three widely separate areas suggest the possibility of its occurrence in suitable localities in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Carex picta steud. was collected March 18, 1955, by a stream in woods near Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, by G. R. Cooley, A. S. Pease, and James D. Ray, Jr., number 3178. On March 29, 1956, Cooley and Ray collected it again in a wooded ravine opening into Tanyard Branch, north of Cross Road, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. These two stations are about 175 miles apart, while the second one is about 75 miles northwest of the known Alabama station. Specimens will be deposited at the Gray Herbarium, the New York Botanical Garden, and Mississippi State College.

The plant blooms early and must be very conspicuous at that time, due to its large clavate spikes with deep red scales. It is one of the few sedges which can be identified without perigynia. The plants are strictly dioecious and each flowering culm bears a single spike. The basal scale of the spike is somewhat elongate and almost completely surrounds the rachis.—H. A. GLEASON, GREENWICH, CONN.